





FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.  
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS  
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:  
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,  
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:  
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,  
2d " WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,  
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,  
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,  
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,  
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,  
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,  
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Electoral Appointments.

M. B. SMITH, Esq., Democratic Elector, and O. P. MARRS, Esq., " American " Elector, for this District, (3d.) will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:  
Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., Monday, Sept. 26th.  
Further appointments will be announced hereafter.

Political Affairs.

We feel little disposition to bring into the coming contest for the Presidency the spirit of heated partisans. Deeply impressed with the conviction that the time is not far distant when the final issue must come—when the issue of disunion or abject submission must be decided by the South, our first desire is and ought to be the promotion of the union of the people of the South, or at least of all those who really mean to stand by her and cast their lot with her in the hour of trial. Whatever may be the result of the pending contest for the Presidency, the duty of the South, to act unitedly and with a proper understanding and co-operation, cannot be affected by that result, for although one way may be beaten back, that will afford no evidence that the fury of the storm is exhausted. We know that some of the ablest and truest men at the North express privately their fears that the days of the Union are numbered, and these, too, men who appreciate it most highly and who feel how essential it is to the safety of the North, not simply in a commercial point of view, although that is not to be lightly regarded, but mainly for the protection of the North from its own unregulated impulses. Southern conservatism has, so far, been the balance wheel which has kept the action of the whole system from destructive irregularities or ruinous aberrations. In Northern society there is no conservative element, no fixed point upon which to build a permanent government. There is neither the primitive virtue of remote rural communities, nor the force of immemorial usage, nor feudal attachments, nor even general acquaintanceships, nor any permanent relations between labor and capital, unless we regard a state of mutual warfare as a permanent relation, and that is permanent enough, for we know it to be the normal state of things in the large cities and manufacturing districts. The white employee of the South feels always and at all times his dignity as a *white man* equally with his employer, no matter what may be the difference in pecuniary position, and the employer feels it, too, and goes where you will, upon any public occasion at the South, every man is not only supposed to know every man, but he actually does know him, and all meet alike, as they ought to meet, upon the common platform of citizenship and neighborhood. There is a fixity and mutuality of relations wholly unknown at the North, and to this fixity and mutuality the institution of slavery mainly contributes, by first fixing the relation between the white and the black race, and secondly by securing for the humblest white man, no matter how narrow his circumstances may be, a position as a *white man*, which no other system could secure, and which is totally unknown in non-slaveholding communities. Among the different classes at the North, there is, comparatively, no intercourse. The hired laborer knows the hired only as a *hand*, a commodity bought at such a rate per diem, in the same way as the services of a steam engine or any other piece of machinery, without any individuality—to be cast aside when worn out, less efficient or no longer needed.

It is from this point of view that many of the most thoughtful and conservative patriots of the North regard the issue of disunion, an issue which they would gladly avoid, but which they see approaching nearer and nearer and becoming daily more imminent. It is not simply for the physical prosperity of their section that they tremble, it is for government and society itself that their fears are excited, and with reason. The conservative power of the country, they well know, has always been found at the South. Deprived of that to lean upon—left to wrestle unaided with all the fanaticisms, so rife in the half Round-Head, half infidel communities of the North, they feel that the cause of regulated liberty there is doomed.

More physical advancement is no guarantee for social or governmental security; if it were, France would be the best and most stable political organization in Europe, instead of the most unstable and revolutionary. There is inspired by the spectacle of constant changes and advances in manufacturing and other processes, an itching desire for change and what is called "progress" in politics and religion; the Bible and the Constitution are alike falling into disuse or becoming "obsolete" in the opinion of those who regard no land-marks, and dignify all change, and every innovation by the cant name of "progress."

What, then, are we all to do, under existing circumstances? We here at the South, especially in N. Carolina, can do comparatively nothing directly. All that lies in our power is to aid by our countenance and encouragement those at the North who are there fighting for their own salvation, from anarchy and Red Republicanism, and ours from civil war and its attendant evils. No man doubts for a moment how the majority, the overwhelming majority of the Southern States will go. The South ought to present no divided front, and we think she will not. She ought to poll her full strength so as to know herself and be assured of how and where she stands. If there be a single Democrat—a single Whig, who professes to feel for the peril in which the country is placed, and yet will not go to the polls, he is not in earnest in his feelings or professions. No apathy ought to be allowed to creep into the ranks of those who are struggling for Southern unity—every man ought to be at his post, working quietly but effectively, and above all, vote on the first Tuesday in November, and stir up all who are not stirred up.

The Herald of Wednesday says that we have been deceived about the identity of the Fillmore and Fremont electoral ticket in Indiana. If so, we will cheerfully admit it, simply remarking that the statement to this effect went the rounds of the press for weeks, without contradiction. From the showing in the Herald it would appear to be erroneous. Such matters stand "with the lights now before us."—What will be the next "development?" we are unable to say. Without wishing to deny that the statement in the Herald contradicts the reported identity in the tickets referred to, we still remain under the impression that there is something behind, which will shortly come out.—We will see.

With reference to Pennsylvania, the case is different. There, on the battle ground between Democracy and

Black Republicanism, the coalition is not denied, so far as the State ticket is concerned—nor even with reference to most, if not all of the congressional districts; applying the Herald's own test of judging the future by the past, we have every reason to anticipate a fusion in November, when we know that one has already been effected with reference to the October elections.

**Fillmore Ratification Meeting.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—A Fillmore ratification meeting was held last night at National Hall, which was largely attended and very enthusiastic. Alderman Thompson presided and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Banks, of North Carolina, David Paul of Tennessee, Sanderson, of Florida, Grimsly, of Missouri. The meeting adjourned with rounds of cheers for Fillmore and Donelson and for the State Union ticket, and with groans for Buchanan and Levin.

In the National Hall, Philadelphia, a few nights ago, the supporters of Mr. Fillmore—the national, safe men, with whom the people of the South are asked to fraternize, and for whom it is contended that they should desert Buchanan and the Democrats—held a meeting to endorse the Union, Black Republican ticket for State officers, and they did endorse it, and they did denounce all who would not support said ticket, as "traitors" and so forth.

This National Hall is a sort of Know Nothing, Black Republican, joint stock Amalgamated Headquarters. This being the character of the place, such its recent antecedents, we must confess to something more than surprise when we found the name of a citizen of North Carolina flourishing among the speakers in that Hall, at a Fillmore ratification meeting, held on the 20th; we suppose it was called a "Whig" meeting; held in the Know Nothing Abolition Hall, assisting at the Know Nothing Abolition orgies. What business had Mr. Banks of Fayetteville, North Carolina, as an actor in a meeting which as the telegraph informs us, "adjourned with rounds of cheers for Fillmore and Donelson and for the State Union Ticket?" Union with what? Black Republicanism.—For what? To elect known and acknowledged Black Republicans to office. This is the way Fillmore's name is associated in Pennsylvania, at the meetings addressed by Southern men. But we suppose there are some who find a compensation for all this in what followed, "three groans for Buchanan and Levin." Buchanan's sin is that of being a Democrat, Levin has been turned out of the immaculate Fillmore party for objecting to the "Union" Abolition ticket for State officers.

Certainly the Fillmore organization can easily take in the whole country, when men from North Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee and Florida, can, in Philadelphia, quietly harangue crowds that adjourn with cheers for an abolition ticket and groans for those who oppose it, and when, in the capital of old Virginia, Fillmore meetings are harangued by Henry Winter Davis, himself the representative of a Southern city, yet voting with the abolitionists of the North in favor of the abolition proviso to the Army bill. Surely it is time for Southern men to review their position and mark well how they stand, before taking a single step in advance, which may place them in association with parties and party movements the very opposites of all to which they should be attached or in which they should co-operate. Surely the mere insane desire of butting at the Democratic party, as a buffalo would at a red cloth, ought not to be indulged in, when such indulgence amounts to suicide, inasmuch as, if persevered in, it must result in the ruin of the South, and her ruin will carry with it every citizen who shares her fortunes.

We commend these scattering remarks, in all honesty and sincerity, to Mr. Banks and all others whose zeal as partisans overruns, if not their discretion, at least their reflection. It would be paltering with the truth to say that the times are without danger. We say what we most honestly believe and think we have good reason for believing, when we assert that in every doubtful State at the North there is an understood, if not an open fusion between the Fillmore and Fremont leaders, and in many cases it is impossible to tell which is which. As the time advances these things will develop themselves more fully, their precise form and pressure, in different locations, being modified to suit circumstances as these may be exhibited at the October elections. It therefore becomes still more obligatory upon Southern men to watch their footsteps—to regulate their walk as Southern men, and for once, at least, forget that invertebrate pursuit of a party trail which leads only to the dismal den of Northern Abolitionism.

Much, very much may, and indeed must, depend upon the action of the South herself in this emergency. Relieved from the Southern pressure, once assured of complete Southern submission, and fusion and coalition would feel no check and know no bounds, not even in appearance. It cannot be doubted that the presence of Southern men at such meetings as that at National Hall, adds aid and comfort to the enemies of the South, and leads to the impression that the portion of the people of the South who favour Mr. Fillmore, will sanction Free Soil coalitions and lend their support and countenance to any Northern movement, so it only has the effect of defeating the Democrats. We must presume that the three cheers for Fillmore and Donelson and the Union, or Abolition State ticket, was a course of the banquet to which the Southern guests did not know that they were invited, but was nevertheless one which they might have expected, and of which all who favour Mr. Fillmore at the North must be prepared to partake. The thing, we feel bound to say, is, in our honest opinion, rapidly narrowing down to Mr. Buchanan against the field—the Democrats against the Northern coalition. To carry any State at the North, the Democrats must overthrow the United friends of Fillmore and Fremont. Would that we could believe otherwise, but the indications are such as to leave us no other ground of belief to stand upon.

We cut out the telegraphic extract with which we have preceded these remarks, not on account of any marked peculiarity in its language or statements—it is simply a brick from the Babel, which happened to meet our eye this morning. Towards Mr. Banks we entertain every feeling of friendship and respect, and therefore it is that we dislike to see him in such a position. But this amounts to nothing, as our allusion to him is merely incidental, arising out of the subject, and not intended to damage any of his political prospects, as indeed it could not, since he could have none to damage in the event of the success of the party to which he has allied himself.

**ACCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.**—We learn that yesterday forenoon, a child of two years old, son of Mr. W. W. Burkholder, of this place, fell from the third story of the boarding house of Mrs. Whitney, on Princess street below Front, striking on the pavement, and strange to say, escaped without serious injury, although coming down on the back of his head. We believe the little fellow is about this morning. Of course his head is pretty badly cut.

**FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**—The steamer Indian arrived at Halifax on the 23d, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst. The steamer Canada arrived out on the 7th and the steamer Etna on the 8th. The steamer Anglo Saxon arrived on the 9th. The telegraphic despatches report no political news. The cotton market was firm. Breadstuffs are very dull. Provisions are quiet and dull. The money market is unchanged. Consols for money closed at 94. See commercial head for markets.

**Who recollects the name of the President of the Philadelphia Convention of February last, that nominated Mr. Fillmore? Was not the name of that distinguished individual Marsh—Ephraim Marsh of New Jersey? The self-same Ephraim Marsh, that has just come out in a long letter going for Fremont, and the same that recently presided over the New Jersey Fremont State Convention. Mr. Marsh is one of the great guns among the "National Americans" of the North that you read about.**

Strangely enough, Mr. Marsh and the South Americans acquiesced in the action of the Philadelphia Convention, for precisely the same class of reasons. Mr. Marsh did not like the platform, but, says he, "confiding in the principles of Mr. Fillmore, who in the Legislature of New York and in Congress, had ever acted with the friends of freedom, I acquiesced in an exceptional platform." That is just what he Southern friends of Fillmore tell us. When, asked about the destruction of the platform of 1855, they tell us that they don't mind that, they have confidence in Fillmore. A great thing is that confidence, and a great confidence is an must Mr. Fillmore be, when Mr. Marsh has confidence in him as an abolitionist and the Southern press of his party express confidence in him as the opposite.

Mr. Marsh is not pleased with Fillmore for not coming out broad anti-slavery in his letter of acceptance, but his chief displeasure is because he did not carry Kentucky and North Carolina—he is sore over North Carolina especially, for we presume he had been fooled by some of the big bragging so lavishly indulged in before the election. This doing nothing at the South is the worst offence Mr. Fillmore has committed. Mr. Marsh and Mr. Fillmore's other Northern supporters confided in him on the abolition question, and since the Southern delegates wanted him, they let them have him hoping that he could carry over some of the Southern States into the Northern anti-slavery ranks before they could find out their mistake; but the Southern States refused to be fooled and the few Northern delegates who staid in the Philadelphia Convention, finding nothing to be made by cajolery, boldly threw off the mask, and go with the balance of the "National Americans" for Fremont, free Niggers and Free Soil.

When the head and front of the Fillmore army at the North—the President of the National Convention that placed him in nomination thus strikes his colors and for the reasons assigned, surely the people of the South, even the members of the order or party, can have little difficulty in assigning to the "Northern brethren" their true position. They cannot but see that the few Northern delegates that refused to secede were as hollow and unreliable as those that openly came out, and that as between the branch of the order North that nominated and now supports Fremont, and the fragment that adhered to Fillmore, the difference was only in temporary policy and not at all in principle. The letter can be found in the N. York Herald of Thursday last, copied from the New York Advertiser.

**GREAT AND HIGHLY ELUCIDATING—EX-GOV. MOREHEAD GOING IT LIKE A STEAM ENGINE.**—EX-GOV. Morehead of this State, made a tremendous, stupendous and top-loftical speech in the Baltimore Convention, second day, opening in the following manner:

"Mr. President:—I cannot but respond to the call which has been made upon me on this occasion. It would be strange if I did not feel any interest in the meeting of the Whig party here. The very stars may fly from their orbits, meteors may fly through space and fade away to mere nothingness, but so long as I live will be found revolving around the great centre of Whig principles."!!!! Thunder— and the fourth of July and the first of April, and that "some" Mr. Morehead further assures his hearers and the rest of mankind that "so long as the Goddess of Liberty has residence upon the terraqueous globe whigs will live." They must certainly be tenacious of life if they can survive many such speeches. Mr. Morehead's whole speech was on this order. A piece of slang-whanging balderdash that the freshest of Freshmen would be ashamed of.

**THE FREMONT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN PENNSYLVANIA** has written a letter shortly to be published, retiring from the contest. This is only another development of the fusion Fillmore is rather stronger in that district than Fremont and so the Fremont candidate yields the track. In other districts where Fremont is the stronger, the Fillmore candidates will yield, so as to concentrate all the Free Soil strength in opposition to the Democratic national candidate. Where either branch of the fusion succeeds the men elected by it will be found good enough Northern Americans, which the experience of the last Congress has proved to mean Know Nothing Abolitionists. And the South is seriously asked to abandon Mr. Buchanan and the Democracy and become another party to this fusion against her friends! We don't think she will do it. We are pretty near sure that she won't, unless those good "old line Whigs," Messrs. Graham and Bryan, who have "laid back for a year or two," as Mr. Graham says, can persuade North Carolina to do so. Speaking of lying back—does any body remember a certain Know Nothing speech delivered by Mr. Bryan in our Court House here not many months ago. And Hon. John H. Bryan is the national committee-man for this State, of a party that had remained uncommitted, &c. For shame.

**HON. LORENZO B. SHEPARD**, a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of New York, died at his residence in that city on the 19th inst., aged 36 years. Mr. Shepard had filled many prominent political and professional positions, and enjoyed the full confidence of his party friends and the respect of his political opponents.

**BIG EGGS.**—On Saturday last, John J. Conoley, Esq., showed us a Shanghai egg, that rather went ahead of any hen-fruit we had before seen. It weighed five ounces—was four inches and three sixteenths long, and eight inches in circumference. The hen that laid it, is a young Shanghai between one and two years old, and resides at the Sound. It is not marked with Chinese characters.

**THE GREAT PIANO FACTORY OF BROADWOOD, LONDON**, was burned the other day. One thousand instruments were lost and the total damage was about \$750,000. A heap of noise prevented.

We are authorized to state, that a change having been made in the schedule of the mail route, from this place to Onslow Court House, &c., the offices at Richlands and Catharine Lake are supplied through Kenansville.

We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Fayetteville Presbytery, at Mount Horeb, Bladen county, on Thursday after the first Sunday in October next. All persons are invited to attend, and suitable accommodations will be provided. Conveyances will be in readiness at White Hall, to convey visitors to the place of meeting.

**FROST.**—There was frost at Goldsboro' yesterday morning. Last night was very cool here, and blankets were found quite necessary. This morning overcast clouds did a fine business in the way of rain. Scott & Baldwin, however, has a "plenty more left of the same sort."

**AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.**—We are pained to learn from the Petersburg Express, that on Saturday evening last, the usually moral and respectable "cockade city," was the scene of a terrible occurrence, involving the flying alive, butchering and eating up of two very respectable and worthy citizens of that place, Messrs. J. W. Syme and A. D. Banks. Mr. Syme was about fifty years of age; Mr. Banks perhaps about thirty. This fearful tragedy took place at Phoenix Hall, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, and although witnessed by the police and a large concourse of citizens, no effort was made to prevent it, but on the contrary every fresh act of atrocity was hailed with shouts of applause and encouragement.

The unfortunate gentlemen were the authors and agents of their mutual destruction. Mr. Syme was the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, known Nothing organ, Mr. Banks was a Democrat and presided over the columns of the South Side Democrat; hence all the difficulty. By pre-arrangement they met upon the stand at Phoenix Hall and commenced the work of death, Mr. Banks skinning Mr. Syme for one hour and fifteen minutes, the latter bearing up with great fortitude and an occasional wry face. It next became Syme's turn and he commenced skinning Banks for a similar length of time. The main battle being thus over, they occupied themselves for half an hour in swallowing each other and succeeded so effectually that the friends of Mr. Banks were totally unable to perceive the slightest vestige of Mr. Syme and those of Mr. Syme said that there was not even a button of Mr. Banks' coat left.

It is barely possible that there may have been some optical illusion and that these gentlemen only appeared to swallow each other, and that the skinning was only in a pickwickian way. They have a rumour that a man about Mr. Syme's size was seen to take a snifter for the good of his "wholesome," late that evening, and it is even hinted that Banks was not invisible. Either these latter appearances were delusive or there was some mistake about the original story of the skinning and eating up. Their respective papers came out yesterday morning and neither of them in mourning, but with the names of the skinned and eaten men still flourishing as editors, a remarkable manifestation of the spirits.

A prosaic matter of fact, person hints that Banks and Syme had some sort of a bet or challenge between them, involving a public discussion of party politics, which came off as above, and that the tragedy is merely owing to the exaggeration of excited partisans.

**The Baltimore Whig Convention.**

I may here remark that it is not known or believed that a single individual who ever belonged to the American party, was a member of the Convention. It was intended to be and it was, a Convention of Whigs, and nothing but Whigs, so that its action might legitimate a address itself to the favor of members of that party throughout the land.—Editorial correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

We are really at a loss how to understand the Senior Editor of the Observer, from whose correspondence in the last issue of his paper we make the above extract. What does he mean by being a member of the American party? If he means to say that the delegates had not joined the Know Nothing order, perhaps he may be correct, but if he means it in the usual acceptance of such language, as applied to political men, he most certainly is not correct; and this last acceptance we take to be the true one. Speaking of the abolition of the secrecy, etc., of the "order" O. P. Meares, Esq., "American" elector for this district emphatically stated that he had not been a member of the "order"—that if secrecy had not been abolished, he should never have occupied the position in which he then stood. We presume no person will deny that Mr. Meares belongs to the American party.

In what does he differ from Ex-Gov. Graham or Hon. Mr. Bryan, of Raleigh. We all know that they entered the canvas during the last Summer—that Mr. Graham, figured largely at the Know Nothing Mass-meeting held in Guilford, to bolster up the sinking prospects of Mr. Gilmer, and pledged the State for Fillmore—that Mr. Bryan flourished at a meeting of that same order or party held in Wilmington, at least as far back as April last. Perhaps these gentlemen were not regularly enlisted members of the American party, but they were more than that—they were enthusiastic volunteers, fighting his battles and voting his votes.

What is the record in regard to other States? One Hiram Ketchum from the State of New York flourished at the Baltimore Whig Convention. From a speech of that Ketchum's, delivered some time since at New Haven, Ct., we make the following extract. Perhaps it may be found amusing:—

But I hear it said from every quarter, are we to have nothing to say about slavery? I wish nothing could be said from now till the election. If there is anything which has filled the ear and the heart to nausea it is this discussion of slavery. But I do not intend to ignore that object on this occasion. If there is any man here or in the State of Connecticut, that has ever opposed the extension of slavery more than he who addresses you to-night, or has ever shone more to give the slave his equal rights, then I would like to see that man. (Applause)

Gentlemen, I attached myself early in life to that party which was always and ever opposed to the extension of slavery, and may here to night, that the Whig party of the North has always had that creed, and these Republicans can't take out a patent for it, for many a long year—(meriment and applause)—and I say that Millard Fillmore has been true to that party and has never had since he entered into political life, any other principle but that which would prevent the further extension of slavery. (Applause)

But upon this subject of the extension of slavery, what are Mr. Fillmore's principles? Why he thinks just as we think. I use venture to say, if my friend will allow me to use his name, that it is Rev. Dr. Taylor (a warm free-soiler) of this city, prophet, and Mr. Fillmore should sit down together, they would not disagree a particle, and only exemplify in these distinguished persons the common feelings of the North. They think alike—they could not alike.

It would appear from this that Mr. H. K. has been not only a Fillmore man, but a rank abolitionist, and either Mr. H. Ketchum tells an untruth or Mr. M. Fillmore is another abolitionist.

It may be a meritorious action to inflict censure upon the evil one, but it is better and more manly to come out and shame him by owning up honestly, than by attempting to whip him round the stump, which is another name for evasion or hypocrisy. However, it is all in how people feel about it. Casuists who are able to split hairs can easily make this perfectly satisfactory to themselves, but to plain people it is not quite so much so. The difference betwixt twaddle and twaddle-dee is not, to them, apparent.

Which of the gentlemen from North Carolina who attended the meeting at Baltimore, did not belong to the American party, so far as voting and working for its candidate goes? Not Mr. Graham, nor Mr. Hale, nor Mr. Bryan, nor Mr. Anybody-else that can be pointed out.

We care little about the recent Baltimore meeting—for Convention it was not—a Convention is a representative body, composed of delegates, and no one pretends that two or three meetings of some dozen or so of people could appoint delegates to represent the State. We repeat, we care nothing about it, one way or the other, except that we like to hear things called by their right names. A spade might as well be called a spade.

**The Fremonters have no electoral ticket in Pennsylvania and the Fillmoreites go for the Republican fusion ticket for State officers.** It is confidently believed that there will be no Fremont electors in that State. What does all this portend?—What does it indicate? What can the people of the South think of it? Why should the Fremonters of Pennsylvania yield the track in November and the Fillmoreites in October. What can it portend or indicate but a combined arrangement for the defeat of Buchanan? Will the Fremonters vote for the Fillmoreites in good faith and without an understood equality? Nobody so foolish as to think. Should the anti-Democratic electors be chosen in Pennsylvania who doubt but that they will be chosen as the representatives of an understood fusion, the instruments to carry out a pre-concerted arrangement. To vote for Fillmore first and finding no chance of his election to go next for Fremont. The result of the October election, whatever it may be, will have a great effect in developing the details of this now occult programme. After the 14th October they will begin to transpire.

**CHATHAM SUPERIOR COURT.**—Last week the Fall Term of Chatham Superior Court was in session, Hon. Judge Person, presiding. There are indictments for murder against some five or six Irishmen, under the following circumstances:—It would seem that the man upon whom the homicide was committed, came to the house where these men were at table eating some meal. They asked him to eat with them; he being in liquor and abusive, commenced cursing them for asking him to eat with them, calling them d—d Irish sons of — etc. They said if that was the way he talked, he had better leave, and went to put him out. He drew a pistol and commenced either firing or trying to fire—at any rate popping caps at them. In the melee one of the men hit him a blow on the head with a stone, from the effects of which he died. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal in regard to all but the one who actually inflicted the blow, in regard to whom they returned a verdict of manslaughter. Under the circumstances of the case, the Court sentenced him to three months imprisonment. We have not learned the names of any of the parties.

There was also a case where three men, citizens of the county, we believe, were indicted as accessories after the fact, for running off a negro fellow who either had committed, or was accused of having committed a rape on a white woman. The Judge sentenced them to pay a fine of a thousand dollars.

There would appear to be a snail in the Navigation Company. We learn that Mr. McDuffie, the Asst. Eng., either has resigned or is about to resign. Mr. Douglas, the Chief Engineer lays the blame for the giving way of the works upon the defective execution of the work, while others say that the fault is in Mr. Douglas' own plans. It strikes us that for five thousand dollars a year, Mr. Douglas ought to afford some time to see and know that the work is properly executed. If you can't get supervision of a small work for five thousand dollars a year, what can you get?

There was to have been a meeting of the Directors last week, but a quorum could not be got, although a quorum was in Pittsburgh!

**A BRUTAL BUSINESS.**—The Northern city papers are filled with the details of most brutal affair which came off on Thursday of last week, about eighteen miles above New York, on the Jersey side of the Hudson River, between Charley Lynch, keeper of a den called the "Band Box," in Water street, New York, and Andy Kelly, an umbrella pedlar in the same city. They fought eighty-five rounds for a wager of \$900 a side. Kelly got up for the eighty-sixth round, squared off and fell backwards, never to rise again. This was about noon on Thursday. Shortly afterwards he was brought by two men to the Bellevue Hospital, in an insensible state. He died about five o'clock that afternoon. The men who brought him gave his name as John Williams, and said that he had been beaten by a party of boatmen. A Coroner's Jury was held over the body on Friday. The testimony at the inquest developed some of the most revolting details, hardly equalled in brutality by the atrocious affair in which Lilly killed McCoy, some twelve to fourteen years ago. The authorities are after the participants. Both the men were well known pugilists—members of the "fancy."

We know of nothing at the South to compare with such things. The regular prize-fight—the pugilistic "mill," is of purely English origin, unknown upon the continent of Europe, and an exotic among the sister nations composing the population of the British Islands. It is one development of Anglo-Saxonism that reflects little credit upon those originating or adopting it, and it ought to be punished as murder even where it does not result in death, as it occasionally does, and always ought to. Lynch and Kelly appear, by their names, to have been Celts and ought to have taken good shillealms and broken each others heads decently, not mauled each other like dogs or rams.

**THE EQUINOXIAL STORM** has been around. It commenced at Philadelphia on the 20th, and here on the night of the 21st. We don't exactly know whether it amounts to a storm in our region, but it has brot monstrously cool weather. This time last week we had the thermometer up to about eighty-six, and last night it was down to something in the neighborhood of freezing. Fire, overcoats, and big blankets and "river-lids" are the order for the day and night. There is a Northern feel about the atmosphere physically as well as politically.

For the Journal.

**Democratic Anti Know Nothing Mass Meeting in Anson County.** Pursuant to a meeting held in Wadesboro, on the 6th inst., the delegates from the district met at the place assembled at Lanesboro, on the 20th inst. On motion of H. B. Hammond, Esq., Col. Joseph White, was called to the Chair and J. B. Twitty, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Wm. L. Terry, the Mineral Spring Camp Ground, eight miles West of Wadesboro, was selected as the place for the Mass Meeting, and the 30th of October, (Thursday) as the time—the festivities to continue for two days.

On motion of H. A. Crawford, Esq., it was Resolved, That there should be provided a bountiful barbecue, and to which every person should be invited, and all parties welcome, and that the ladies are particularly requested to honor us with their presence.

It was also unanimously Resolved, That the press of North and South Carolina, without distinction of party, should be requested to join us on the occasion.

The Committee of correspondence consists of W. R. Leak, L. D. Bennett, W. W. Wilkins, Hugh A. Crawford, Nathan Beverly, Esq. and Col. Jas. White. It was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, and that the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing papers copy.

A large number of distinguished speakers, both in this State and South Carolina, will be invited to attend. And from present indications the meeting will be one of unusual interest.

JOSEPH WHITE, Chairman.

J. B. TWITTY, Secretary.

**LOSS OF A U. S. VESSEL.**—The Key of the Gulf, Sept. 6th, gives an account of the loss of the U. S. schooner Active, which left Tortugas, Aug. 26th, and was wrecked in the lower part of the 28th, on the Key Reef. The passengers were brought to Key West in the sloop Plume. The Active was a schooner of about 120 tons, some 12 years old, and was employed as a tender to Fort Jefferson.

**Dr. Wayland (says the Post)** was invited to address the Fremont meeting in this city on the 10th. The following, from his reply, is a merited rebuke of those political priests who are party in the meeting, and who sat upon a hot platoon, while Henry Wilson called Philip Allen a murderer. He says:—"You correctly remarked that I have not any obligations as a minister of religion forbade me to attach myself with any political party, or to associate myself with any political demonstration. On this belief I have always acted, and therefore, I am constrained respectfully to decline the invitation of the committee of arrangements."

**Personal Sketch of Marshal Pelissier.** Marshal Pelissier is the son of a family of soldiers. He has a brother—Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Pelissier—who was with the army in the Crimea, where he distinguished himself in the Corps of Engineers. The brave Gen. Blanchard, who was seriously wounded at the Malakoff, and the distinguished Colonel Dieu, are the Marshal's cousins. A nephew of the Marshal, only twenty-three years of age, son of Madame Dupont, the Marshal's eldest sister, is already Captain in the Imperial Guard and wears three decorations on his breast—the cross of the Legion of Honor, the Victoria Medal, given by the Queen of England, and the Cross of St. Ferdinand, given by the Queen of Spain. He was the Marshal's secretary in the Crimea, and served as Aid de-camp at the taking of the Malakoff. The Cross of Saint Ferdinand he obtained by services rendered to the Corps of Spanish officers who were sent to the Crimea. This young officer, whom I knew very well, declares that his uncle, the Marshal inspires him with such fear when he is in his presence; that he intends to leave town before he arrives. There are, indeed, but few officers of his staff who do not suffer from his more than rude manners towards them. This well known character of the Marshal leaves him without personal sympathy, either in or out of the army; he is admired for his talent as a soldier, but he is not loved. And yet his friends assert that, like a brave soldier, he has excellent qualities of the heart.

**MONUMENT TO MR. MADISON.**—The Richmond Dispatch, alluding to the fact that hitherto there was no monument to mark the resting-place of the illustrious Mr. Madison, expresses its gratification upon seeing at the establishment of Mr. J. W. Davis, of Richmond, a beautiful plan for an appropriate monument to be placed over the grave of James Madison, which Mr. D. is executing at the expense of some liberal and patriotic gentlemen of that city and State. An unknown lady lately called upon Mr. D. to contribute fifty dollars to the object. The Dispatch says:—"This is a gratifying evidence of the interest felt in a mark of respect to the memory of Madison, which ought to have been paid by the State itself, especially as Madison was not included in the group of the Washington statue. The reason for not including Mr. Madison in that group, as is well known, was simply that the designs embraced only the men of the Revolutionary era."

**From Kansas.** St. Louis, Sept. 19.—Governor Geary delivered a brief inaugural address at Leavenworth on the 11th. He deprecates the continuance of strife caused by illegal and unjustifiable interference of the citizens of the other States, promises to do justice irrespective of party. He expects obedience to the laws of the Legislature till they are repealed.

A proclamation was issued on the 11th ordering the volunteer militia to be discharged, and commanding armed bodies to disband or quit the Territory. **Further from Kansas—More Bloody Work Reported.** CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Dates from Lawrence, Kansas to the 15th, says:—"Twenty-eight hundred Missourians reached Franklin yesterday with a design of attacking Lawrence. Our advanced guards came in collision last night, and three pro-slavery men were reported to have been killed. Governor Geary intervened, ordering the Missourians to halt, and the latter fell back on Franklin. Gov. Geary this morning disbanded the 'ruffians' under general Reed acting as territorial militia. They swear that they will have a good harvest. Our citizens have enrolled themselves as territorial militia, and a collision is feared. Col. Harvey's Free State regiment fought at Hartford yesterday, and were victorious. Three pro-slavery men were killed and five of Harvey's were wounded. Subsequently the whole of Harvey's force were captured by the United States dragoons."

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Additional advices from Kansas report that Gen. Lane, with one hundred and fifty free state men, was moving toward Nebraska. The movements of the balance of the free-state army were unknown.

**Indian War in the Far West.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—By intelligence from St. Paul we learn that hostilities were threatened between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. A band of the latter recently surprised a party of the former near Lake Traverse, and massacred eight women and two men who were engaged at work in a field of corn. Shocking barbarities were committed on the Sioux women by the Chippewas. The Sioux nation was in a state of terrible excitement, and had gone to Fort Ridgely to demand of the commandant the discharge of the young men in his custody charged with outrages committed in the Chippewa country, and also indemnity for the recent brutal murders committed by the Chippewa war party. They threaten, in case of refusal, to wage a war of extermination against the Chippewas.

**COTTON CROP FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st AUGUST.**—The Shipping List of New York City has made up its usual statistics and reports. The total crop of last season is reported at 3,527,845 bales, average value \$40 per bale, \$141,113,800; that of 1855 was 2,847,339 bales, and 1856 2,920,027 bales. The increase this season is 680,506 bales, or \$27,220,240. The exports last season were 2,946,606 bales, being an increase of \$110,397, showing that the increase of foreign demand was greater than the increase of production. The quantity taken for home use is reported at 652,739 bales, being an increase of 95,155 bales for the year, so that the stocks at the close of the season are much below what they were at the close of last, viz:—







